

SEATTLE CITY LIGHT WORK ORDER #89-6
1989 MONITORING OF THE GEORGETOWN FLUME
(*Winter Flume*)

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SCL 05142

CTY0050155

SEA290632

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Georgetown Steam Plant Flume was cleaned in November 1985. In March 1987, the Boeing Company was given a 90-day notice of cancellation of its permit to dispose process cooling water into the flume. The permit was revoked by City Light on May 22. In April 1987, Raven Services Corporation undertook a project authorized by Seattle City Light Work Order #87-5 to determine the extent of polychlorinated biphenyl oil contamination in the Georgetown Steam Plant drainage ditch and flume to determine if any contaminants had reentered the system. Results of the 1987 study indicated that some recontamination of the flume system had occurred. Documentation and chronology of the recontamination of the flume system was presented in the report for Work Order #87-10, page 16. The Boeing Company subsequently sealed the storm drain spouts and cooling water plumbing that discharged into the flume. Additional flume monitoring occurred in July 1988, as authorized by Seattle City Light Work Order #88-12, to reassess the extent of PCB contamination. Quarterly monitoring in 1989 is authorized by the present work order. The monitoring in April is covered in the June report for present work order (#89-6). The ~~spring~~^{summer} monitoring was cancelled until the rainy season returned. The autumn monitoring (beginning of rains) took place on 19 September, and is described in the autumn report. The winter monitoring of 23 December and the summary are reported here.

II. SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

A. Container and Sampling Equipment

All samples were placed in pre-cleaned, 30 ml wide-mouth glass containers. Screw cap lids were lined with aluminum foil. The precleaning procedure involved scrubbing with a special petrochemical dissolving soap [HarborMaster Products, Inc., Edmonds, Washington]. The terminal end of the brush applied had sufficient bristles to scrub the seam where the side connects with the bottom. A final rinsing with methylene chloride was undertaken to remove any invisible greases and detergent residues.

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Scoops and collection pans were laboratory grade stainless steel. Before use, all tools were buffed free of rust, cleaned with petrochemical dissolving soap, and rinsed with methylene chloride.

B. Field Observations

Data on the collection process and observations of the physical nature of the samples were kept in the bound field log book. The format for this book is chronological.

C. Sampling Strategy

In accordance with EPA SW-846, "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste," a sampling strategy was chosen from sections most analogous to the nature of the site. These sections were 1.4.3 and 1.4.4. Individual discretion was required to determine an appropriate sampling scheme for flume sediments. In addition, access to sampling areas is somewhat dependent upon where holes occur in the mesh covering at the top of the flume.

D. Sample Collection

Method 8080 in the EPA SW-846 manual describes the protocol for handling organochlorine pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls. Compliance with these instructions necessitated using glass containers and specified conditions for refrigeration. All samples in our case were delivered to the laboratory in time to comply with the maximum seven days storage for extraction and thirty days for complete analysis.

The sediments were shallow, and since access to the sample sites was restricted by the wire heavy mesh across the top of the flume, a special device was used in the form of an 8 cm stainless steel spoon bent to a 90° angle and attached to a 1/2" diameter 7' long stainless steel pipe. The spoon was ferreted through holes in the mesh and used as a scoop against the floor of the flume. Compositing was accomplished in a stainless steel 30 cm diameter mixing bowl.

Wood cores were specified for this project. Raven has devised a corer that can sample any of the wood floor locations. The corer consists of a steel punch, 5/8" in diameter and nine feet long. Threads at the bottom of the punch allowed the corer to be screwed out from the planks after it had been hammered in. A slot was cut 2-1/2 inches above the bottom of the core nose to facilitate sample removal. The device resembles a giant leather punch. Sampling locations are shown in the Figure.

E. Analysis

Samples, stored no longer than five days at 4° C, were extracted with methylene chloride and taken up with pesticide grade hexane. Samples were pre-treated with Florisil filters to remove residues that interfere with the PCB determination [cleanup modification of USEPA Method 3540, as specified by 40CFR136]. The samples were analyzed by a modification of the packed column gas chromatography procedure described in Method 3550 using a capillary column. The automated gas chromatograph [Waters Corp Dimension-1] with electron capture detector was used. Concentrations below 0.01 ppm are below the detection limit, but concentrations below 1 ppm are difficult to quantify. QA/QC and raw signal data are available on request.

III. RESULTS

Temperatures, as recorded with the $\pm 0.05^\circ$ C immersion thermometer, were air - 7.7° C, water in flume head - 7.4° C, water at double pipes head - 7.4° C. State of the tide was 7.0 ft. referenced to Seattle tides. The flume had been emptying of tidewater since noon. PCB results on Table I show that PCB residues remain in patches of the flume head system, where 9.6 ppm were found in the flume head sediment (composite of two) and 5.8 ppm were found at the head of the double pipes. Above the tidegates (composite of four subsamples), 0.8 ppm was detected. Below the tidegates the concentration was 0.4 ppm. The wood core samples below the tidegates were <0.1 and 1.4 ppm respectively.

PCB concentrations in the flume system have decreased over time. Raven attributes this to tidal action and storm water run-off. The flume head sediment

results show a decrease from 123 ppm in 1987 to 9.6 ppm in the latest sampling, as shown in Table III.

The wood core sample collection was begun in 1984 (Work Order #84-6). A sample one-foot upstream of the tide gates contained 1.7 ppm Aroclor 1242. A sample downstream of Myrtle St. contained <0.1 ppm. All the recent wood core data are presented in Table I and are at concentrations below a few parts per million.

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SAMPLE LISTINGS

TABLE I

<u>Sample #/ # Subsample</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>PCB Concentration (ppm) Spring</u>	<u>PCB Concentration (ppm) Autumn</u>	<u>PCB Concentration (ppm) Winter</u>
GS-1 ¹ /2	Flume head	28	10.0	9.6
GS-2 /1	Double pipe head	26	1.8	5.8
GS-3 /4	Above tidegates	<1.0	0.3	0.8
GS-4 /4	Below tidegates	<1.0	<0.1	0.4
GS-5 /2	Willow St. Bridge	<1.0	<0.1	0.2
GS-6 ² /1	Myrtle St. Culvert	<1.0	----	----
GS-6 ² /wood	Above Willow St. Bridge	----	0.2	----
GS-7 /wood	Myrtle St.	<2.0	----	----
GS-7 /wood	Above Willow St. Bridge	----	<0.1	----
GS-8 /wood	Below tidegates	----	----	<0.1
GS-9 /wood	Below tidegates	----	----	1.4

¹ The samples are reported as Aroclor 1254. The detection limit for the other Aroclors was 0.05 ppm for the autumn and winter analyses.

² The sample number GS-6 is no longer used for Myrtle Street bridge sediments.

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SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

TABLE II

<u>Sample #/ # Subsample</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>
GS-1 /2	Flume head	2" deep sediments under 10" of standing water settled clear. No oil sheen. The first inch was decayed grass in mossy yellow-brown sand. The second inch was oily black sand/silt with odors of hydrogen sulfide. Healthy grass near tunnel mouth.
GS-2 /1	Double pipe	1-1/2" deep sediments in shallow pools and patches of stagnant water. Silt with grayish black color and decayed leaves therein.
GS-3 /4	Above tide gate	1" channeled sediments in <1" standing water, patches of bare wood exposed. 1. Fine tan sand with black mud below. 2. Brown silty sand from fill area above flume. 3. Grass/-sand/silt. 4. Silt with healthy grass under clear water.
GS-4 /4	Below tide gate	Bare boards until 15' down-stream of the tide gate. 1,2. 1/4" deep damp sediments of coarse sand and black silt. 3,4. 1/2" deep oily silt and leaf debris.
GS-5 /2	Willow St. Bridge	3/4" black sand topped with yellow-brown silt and humus. The eastern sample had fresh sand from recent landscaping on the banks and some moss-covered rocks.
GS-8 /wood	Below tidegates	Deteriorated gray wood plank with sound fibers below the surface.
GS-9 /wood	Below tidegates	Solid planks

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COMBINED SEDIMENT DATA

TABLE III

Sample #/ # Subsample	Location	PCB Concentra- tion (ppm)* 1987	PCB Concentra- tion (ppm)* 1988	PCB Concentration (ppm)		
				Spring 1989	Autumn 1989	Winter 1989
GS-1 / 2	Flume head	123	14.26	28.0	10.0	9.6
GS-2 / 1	Double pipe head	----	2.23	26.0	1.8	5.8
GS-3 / 4	Above tidegates	10.4	2.17	<1.0	0.3	0.8
GS-4 / 4	Below tidegates	2.3	1.94	<1.0	<0.1	0.4
GS-5 / 2	Willow St. Bridge	----	0.25	<1.0	<0.1	0.2
GS-6 / 1	Myrtle St. Culvert	<1.0**	0.26			

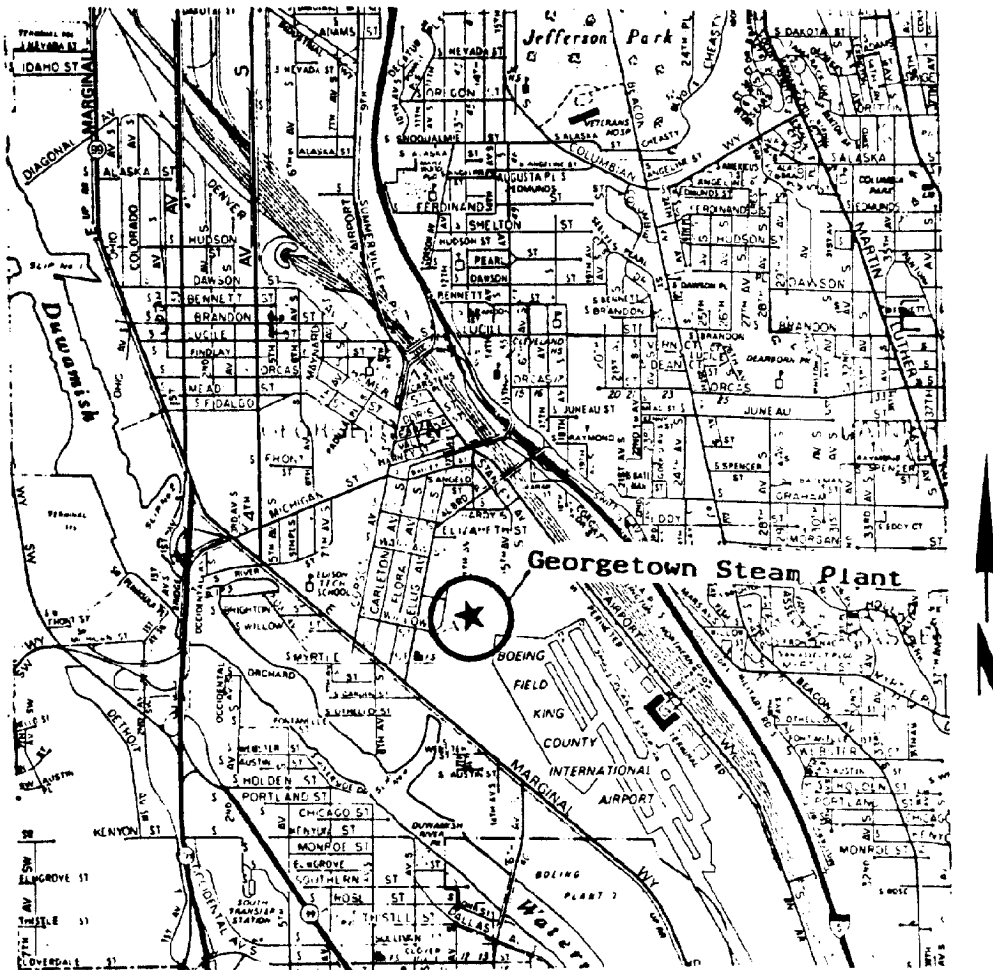
* All signals registered the signature of Aroclor 1260.

** Four subsamples were composited in 1987.

NOTE: All 1988 samples were reported as major Aroclor 1260 in Work Order #88-12.
The 1987 samples were reported as major Aroclor 1254 in Work Order #87-5.
All 1989 samples were reported as major Aroclor 1254.

GEORGETOWN STEAM PLANT VICINITY MAP

Figure 1



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RAVEN SERVICES CORPORATION		
SCALE: = 2560 ft	APPROVED BY: <i>mll</i>	DRAWN BY LSG
DATE: 6-27-90		REVISED
SW GEORGETOWN DISTRICT		
SEATTLE CITY LIGHT		DRAWING NUMBER 89-6-1

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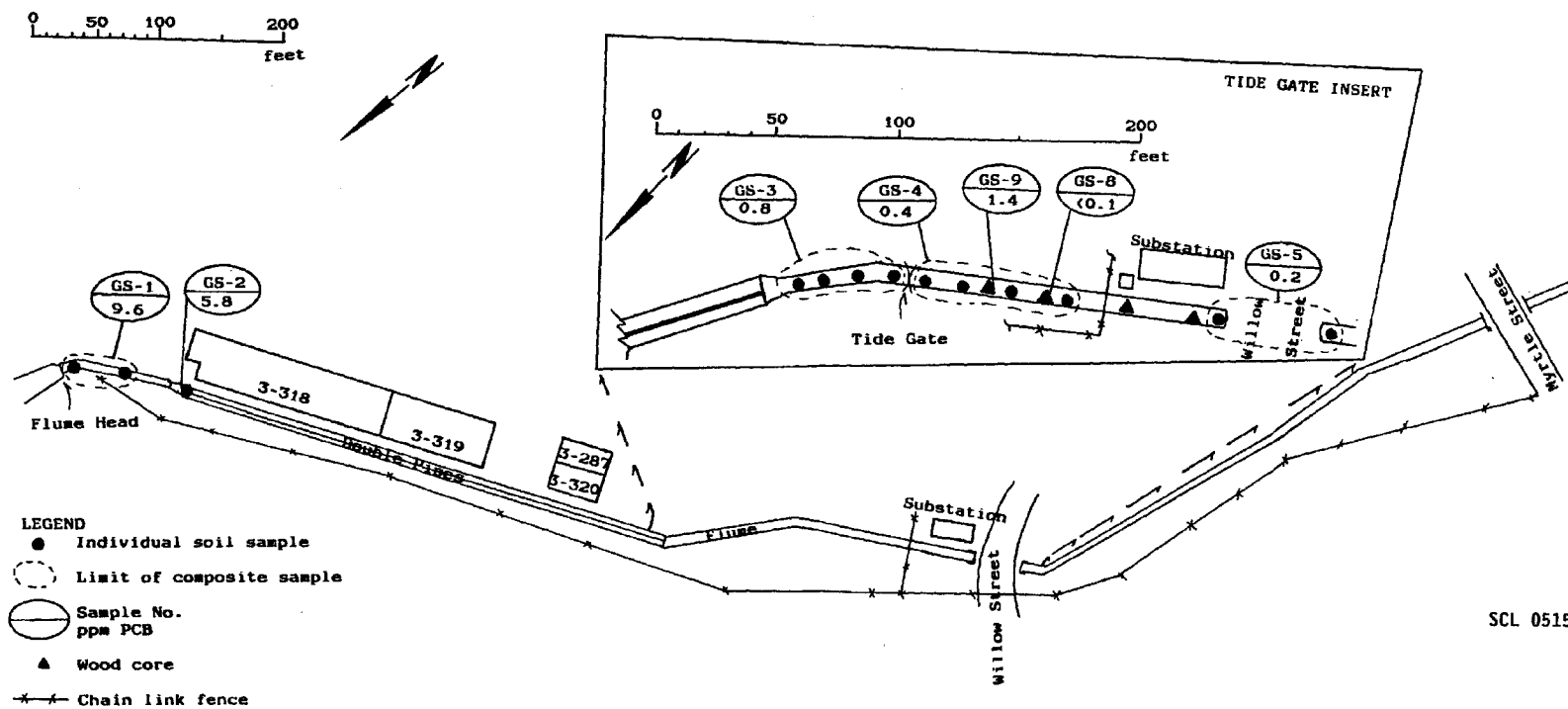
CTY0050164

SEA290641

RAVEN SERVICES CORP.		
SCALE: feet	APPROVED BY: <i>mb</i>	DRAWN BY: <i>LSG</i>
DATE: 2/28/90		REVISED
Flume System		
LA TERRE ENVIRONMENTAL CONS.		DRAWING NUMBER 89--6(3)

SCL GEORGETOWN FLUME SYSTEM
WINTER TESTING - 1989

Figure 3



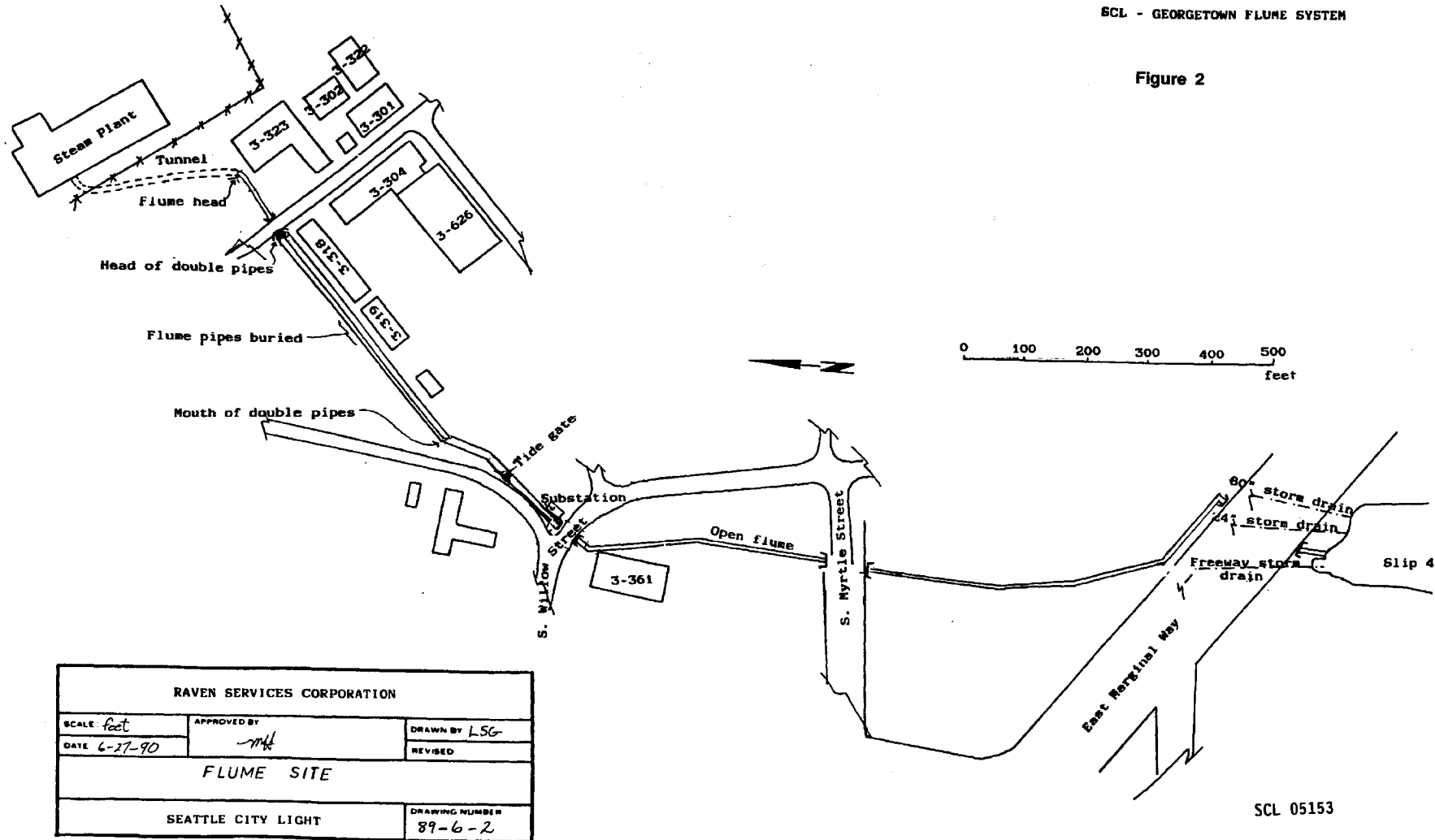
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SCL - GEORGETOWN FLUME SYSTEM

Figure 2



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